

Forest Carbon & Carbon Markets June, 2025



Washington introduces 'cap-and-invest' program to charge companies for CO₂ emissions

The program is estimated to bring in \$1 billion a year, most of it earmarked for environment-related programs.

Compliance market in Washington & California – required for large polluters to buy credits – but sellers (forestland owners) can use either compliance or voluntary market

First auction opened at \$48/ton

Rules similar to California

Overseen by Washington DOE





Compliance or Regulatory

Voluntary



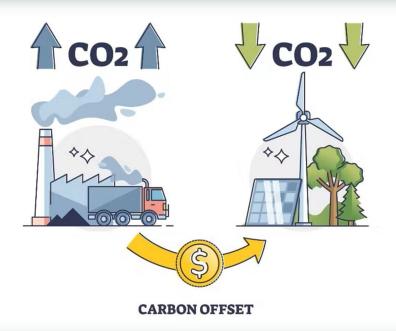
- Centralized oversight and regulation
- Stable and higher carbon credit pricing
- Participants required to reduce emissions
- Required by law in some instances
- More rigorous requirements for participation

- No legally regulated mandates
- Greater fluctuations in credit pricing
- No requirements for emissions reductions
- Not required by law
- Spectrum of requirements for participation



Carbon Market Participants & Project Types

- Participants in carbon markets range from:
 - Power plants to oil and gas companies to breweries to you and me!
 - Depend on market type, compliance or voluntary
- Project types include:
 - Renewable energy
 - Clean cookstoves
 - Nature-based solutions –
 Improved Forest Management
- Today, our focus is FORESTS!





Types of Forest Carbon Offset Projects



Afforestation/ Reforestation (A/R)

Carbon offsets are generated through the carbon storage of newly planted trees, either on non-forested sites (afforestation) or to reestablish forests (reforestation).



Avoided Conversion (AC)

Carbon offsets are generated by preventing the conversion of forested land to non-forested land.



Improved Forest Management (IFM)

Carbon offsets are generated through forest management activities that increase or at a minimum maintain the current level of carbon stocking.



The Carbon Offset Potential of Private Forests



Forests offset 16% of annual US emissions



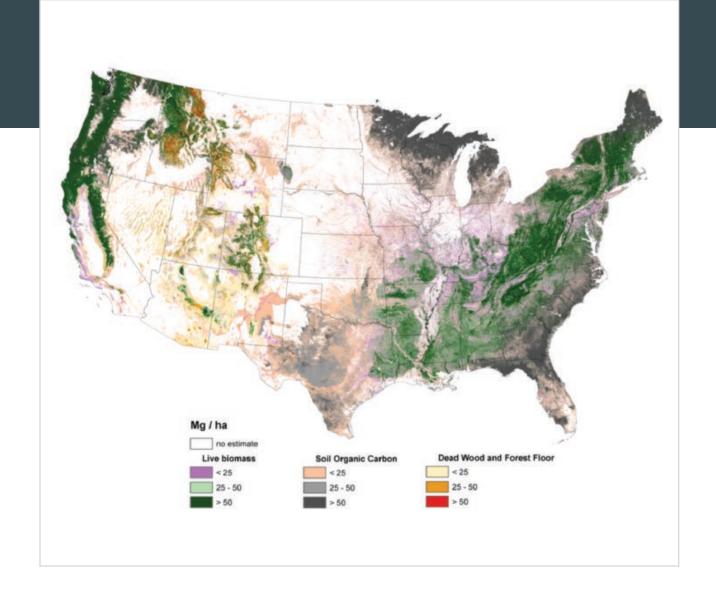
60% of forests are privately owned



Changing demographics of forest ownership is putting pressure on forests



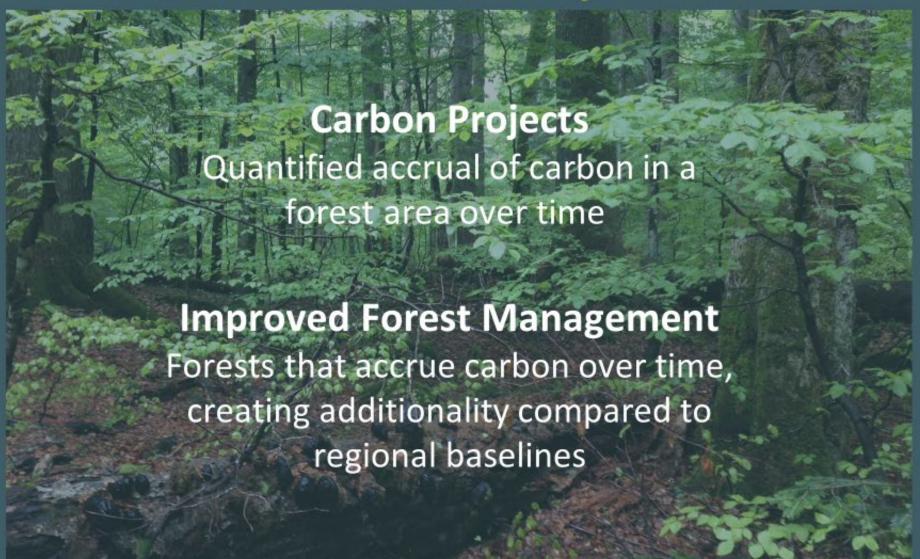
Carbon markets present an opportunity to support forest conservation & GHG reductions



Source: United States Forest Service, 2018, 2019

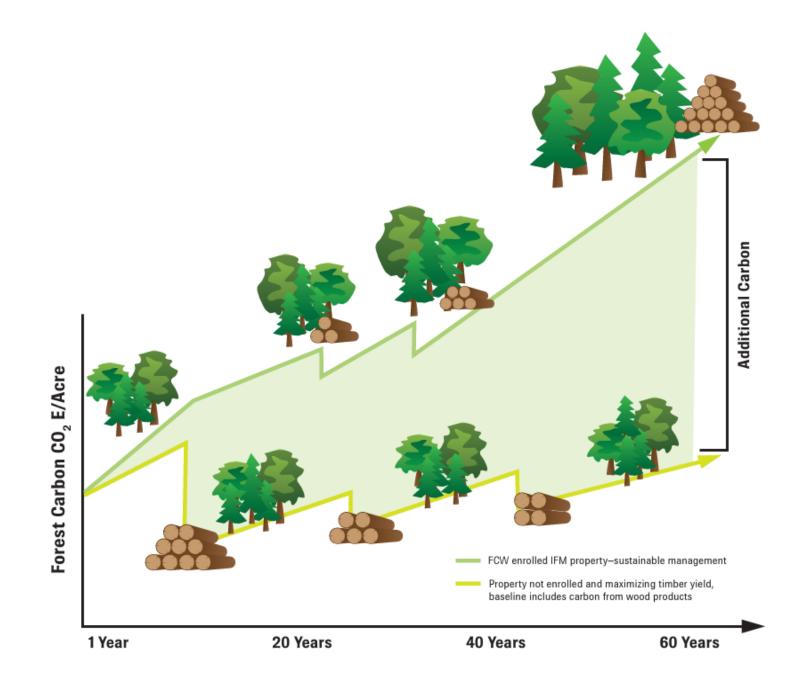


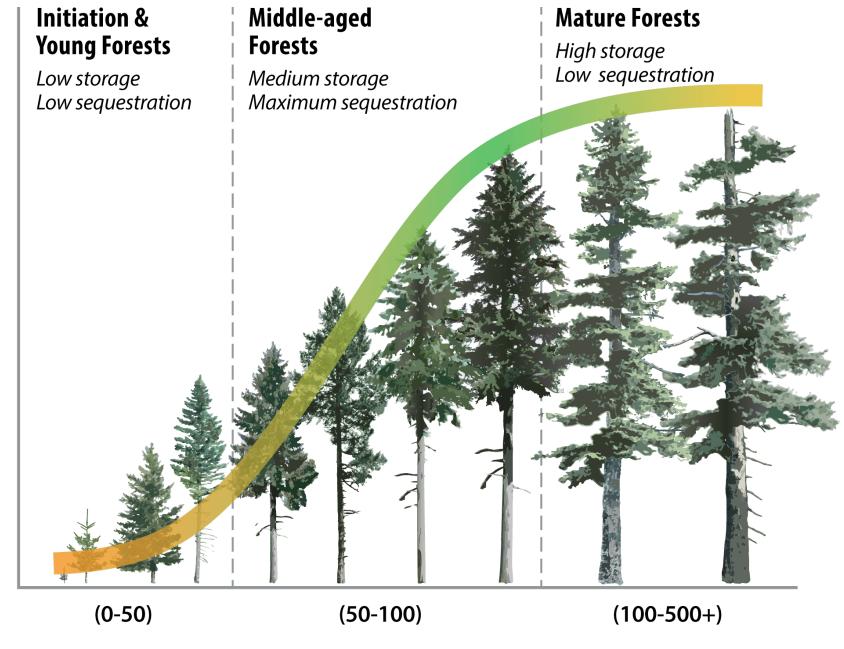
How Forest Carbon Projects Work





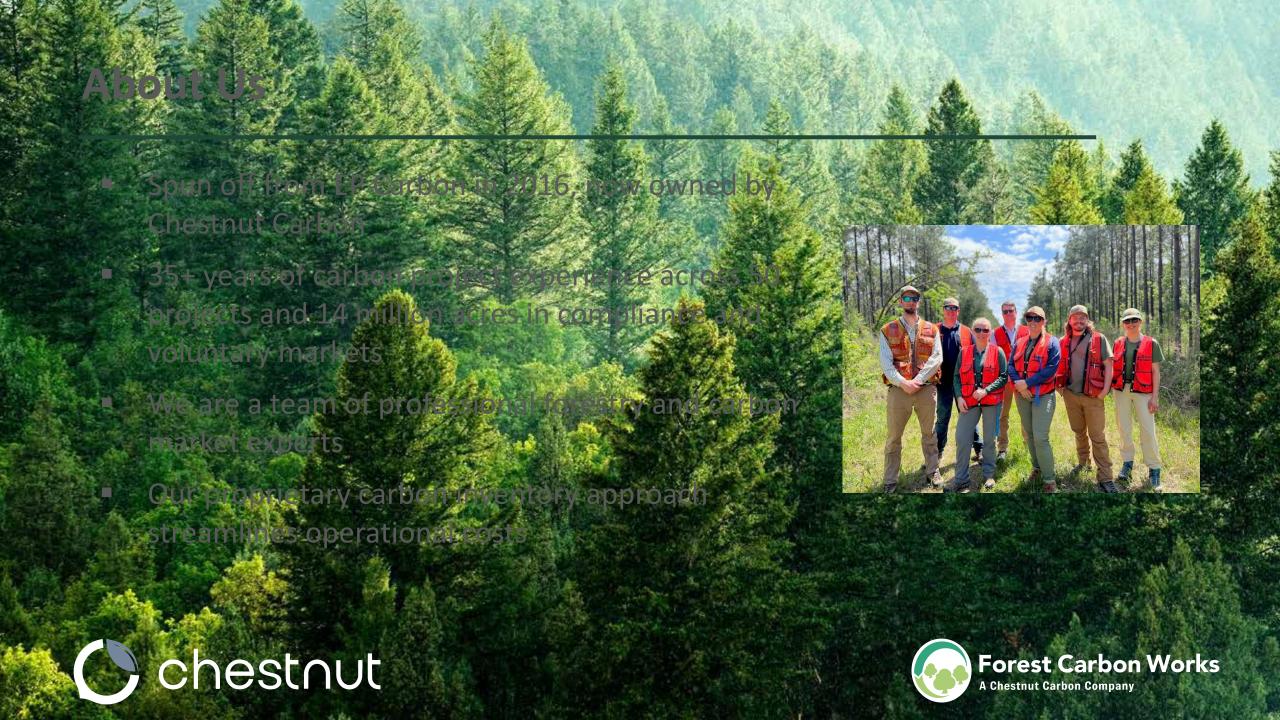
Calculating a Baseline a hypothetical scenario that models forest carbon pools on a property as if they were being managed to maximize revenue, taking into account regional common practice and any legal restrictions.















Member Benefits

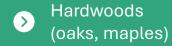
- Premium Annual Payments
- Access to Forestry and Carbon Market Expertise
- Harvest Flexibility
- Base Offer Rate of \$10 Per Acre/Year,
 Final Offer Pending Land Evaluation
- Revenue-Share Option, Based on Acreage



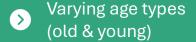
Land Eligibility Requirements

- U.S. Based Forestland
- Ownership of 100+ Acres of Forested Land
- Privately Owned
- Commercial Harvesting is Legally Allowed
- Ownership of Timber Rights
- Must Enroll All Eligible Forest Land

Eligible Forest Types

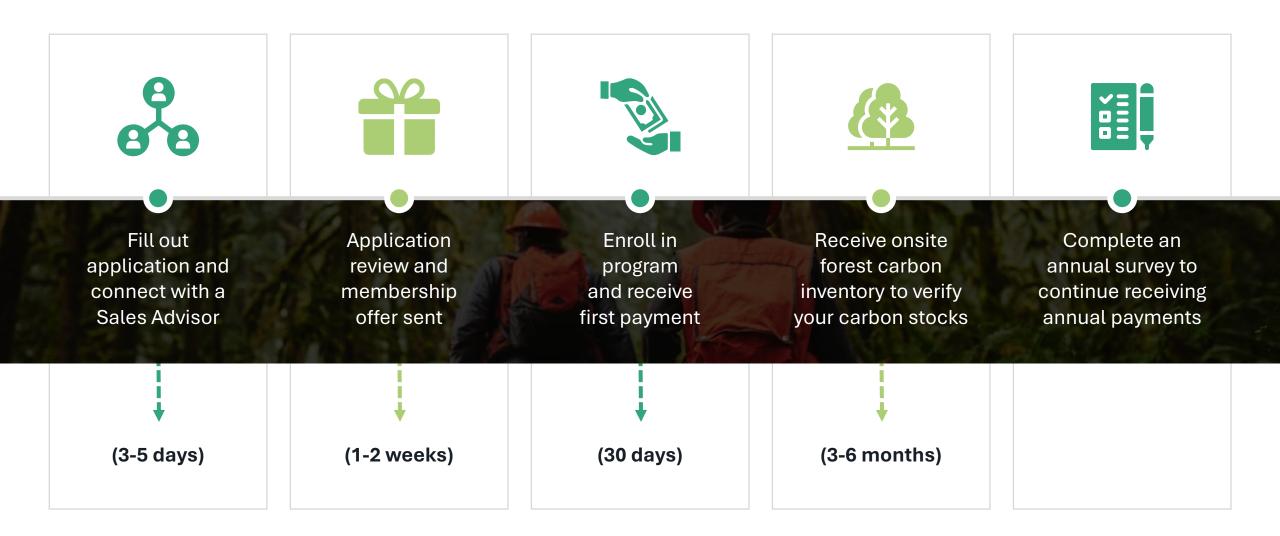








Our Enrollment Process





Our Contract - The Payment Period (25-50 years)



Fixed payment or revenue share option

Harvest flexibility with forest certification

Access to licensed regional foresters

Members surveys completed online

WA МТ ND OR MN SD ID WY PA IA NE ОН UT NV IL CO VA МО TN ОК ΑZ NM AL MS LA TX

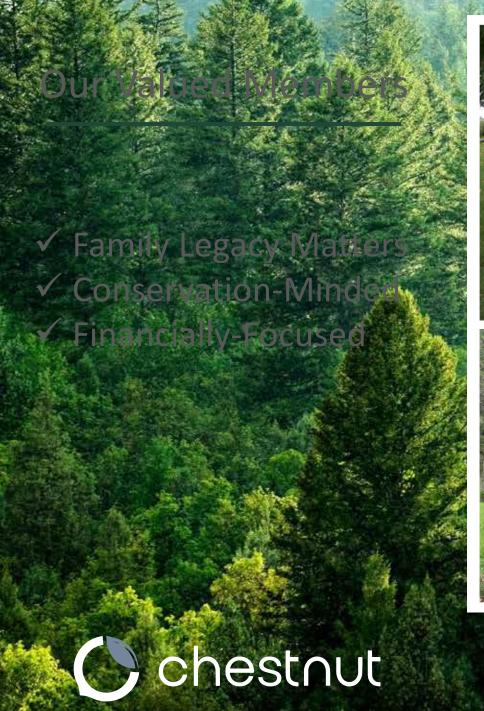
FCW Membership

FCW Acres Conserved

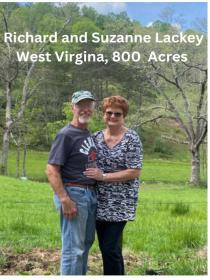
Acreage

- 0.0 Acres
- 40-500 Acres
- 501-1,650 Acres
- 1,651-3,500 Acres
- 3,501-5,000 Acres
- 5,001-11,500 Acres



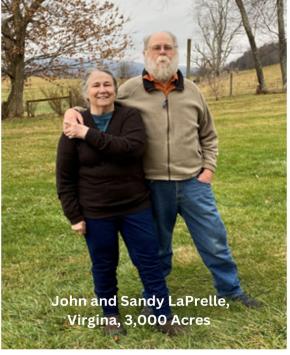


















Carbon and Alder...? Depends on stand type, age and GOALS

- Alder grow faster than DF soft/hardwood generate and store carbon quickly high value for carbon BUT if entering the program with mature alder you are limited in your management options, limits timber production but can enhance non timber goals stand diversity, aesthetics, habitat (down woody debris) etc.
- Carbon projects count all stems over 5" DBH merch doesn't matter
 - All trees have different carbon coeffecients to convert biomass to carbon
- Carbon projects look at total sequestration and storage in the forest from the time the contract starts
- This limits harvesting during the payment period (FCW -25 years)
- Limited to 20% volume every 5 years per methodology requirement no clear cutting limited to patch cuts, single tree, group must be FSC certified
 - o Does that work for Alder management?
- Can buffer a landowner during timber price uncertainty, limited by distance to mill etc.

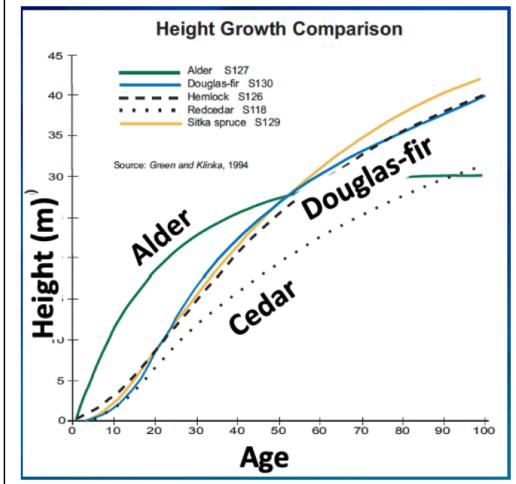


Figure 1. Relative height growth for a selected mixture of sites (Green and Klinka 1994).

6/9/2025



Members .

"Managing the forest for carbon sequestration provides co-benefits of wildlife habitat protection, forest species diversity, water quality enhancement for the creek that flows through the property, and long-term sustainability and vitality of the forest as it grows into an ancient forest. We see this as a legacy for future generations of humans and other life forms that live here."

John and Julie Christensen, Oregon, 79 acres

We caned a 25 year of the second second contract with CVL of 2446 acres of the acres of the second s

A STEVE CE

Chestnut

